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The statutes adopted by this meeting were approved by the minister of the interior January 15, 1902, which gives legal existence to the society.

In order to procure necessary funds for the construction and furnishing of a sanatorium, the union decided upon a popular subscription in France, by authority of the minister, and under the auspices of all teachers; also a lottery with a capital of 1,000,000 francs, tickets, 50 centimes each, and prize lots, the highest of which shall be 125,000.

The French chamber is now considering a report favorable to the organization of this national lottery for the construction and maintenance of a sanatorium and dispensaries for consumptive teachers.

W. P. ATWELL,
United States Consul.

Hon. SECRETARY OF STATE.

GERMANY.

Reports from Berlin—Cholera and plague in various countries.

BERLIN, GERMANY, February 21, 1902

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the following information obtained from the imperial health office at Berlin:

Plague.

EGYPT.—The following plague cases and deaths were registered during the period from January 31 to February 6: Tantah, 7 cases, 6 deaths; in Ziftah, 1 case, 1 death; in Abussir, 2 cases, 1 death; Kom-el-Nur, 1 case.

BRITISH INDIA.—In the Bombay Presidency, between January 11 and January 17, there were registered 5,558 plague cases and 4,390 deaths—that is to say, 540 cases and 228 deaths less than during the foregoing week. In the city of Bombay, between January 11 and January 14, there occurred 119 plague cases and 106 deaths.

CAPE COLONY.—During the week ended January 18, 1 case of plague was recorded.

Plague and cholera.

BRITISH INDIA.—In Calcutta, during the period from December 29 to January 4, 33 persons died of cholera, and during the same period there occurred 23 plague cases and 22 deaths.

Cholera.

DUTCH INDIA.—In the district of Soerabaya, between December 29 and January 11, there occurred 24 cases and 10 deaths.

Respectfully,

FRANK H. MASON,
United States Consul-General.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

BERLIN, GERMANY, March 1, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the following information obtained from the imperial health office at Berlin:

Plague.

EGYPT.—Between February 7 and February 13 the following plague cases and deaths were registered: In Tantah 6 new cases, 9 deaths; in

March 21, 1902

Abussir and in Kom-el-Nur each 1 case, 1 death ; in Alexandria, under date of February 20, 1 new plague case was recorded.

BRITISH INDIA.—In the Bombay Presidency, during the week ended January 24, there were registered 6,610 new plague cases with 4,369 deaths—that is to say, 1,052 cases and 479 deaths more than during the foregoing week. In the city of Bombay, during the period from January 15 to January 21, there occurred 358 plague cases and 298 deaths.

MAURITIUS.—During the five weeks from December 6 to January 9, there were registered 42, 46, 38, 34, and 37 plague cases and 25, 21, 23, 28, and 22 deaths, respectively.

CAPE COLONY.—In the middle of February 1 case of plague was recorded at Somerset West.

BRAZIL.—In Rio de Janeiro during the period from December 26 to January 25, there occurred 42 plague cases and 20 deaths.

Plague and cholera.

BRITISH INDIA.—In Calcutta, during the period from January 5 to January 11, there occurred 31 fatal cases of cholera. There were also registered during the same period, 40 plague cases and 36 deaths.

Cholera.

Straits Settlements.—In Singapore during the month of December last, there were registered 9 cases of cholera.

Respectfully,

FRANK H. MASON,
United States Consul-General.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Feeble-minded children discussed by the German society for fostering the public health.

BERLIN, GERMANY, February 26, 1902.

SIR : I have the honor to transmit the following short report of the proceedings of Die deutsche Gesellschaft für öffentliche Gesundheitspflege at its meeting on February 24, 1902 : (Translated from the Lokal-Anzeiger, Berlin, February 25.) "The German society for fostering the public health was engaged at its yesterday's meeting in the discussion of a question of general interest. Dr. Cassel spoke of the results of his examinations of feeble-minded children in the Berlin parish schools. For a number of years past the state and municipality have devoted special solicitude to these unhappy creatures. Since the year 1898 such children receive special instruction in auxiliary classes established for this purpose, so far as appears desirable. The instruction is intended to advance the children so far as to render them capable to go through the ordinary school course, or to acquire such preparatory learning for later life as may be practically attainable. During the years 1898-1900, Dr. Cassel examined 129 children—71 boys and 58 girls. The data which he here found are in many respects remarkable and render it possible to form a clear opinion regarding the physical, mental, and moral personality of the children. No less than 62 per cent of the children learned to walk later than normally—that is to say, not until after their second year—while 44 per cent only began to speak after their third year. The children were not infrequently passionate, obstinate, and untruthful. Most of them suffered from weak memory. The ability to read, write, and calculate was often very poor, 95 per